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T. J. [illegible] Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within [illegible] months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major P. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Friday,	7	5	52
3 Saturday,	7	4	52
4 Sunday,	7	3	51
5 Monday,	7	2	50
6 Tuesday,	7	1	49
7 Wednesday	7	0	48
8 Thursday,	7	0	47

For December, 1836.

	h.	m.	
Last	7	5	9 morn.
New	6	7	23 even.
First	15	11	12 even.
Full	22	6	23 even.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 24.

Brandy, Peach,	30 a 50	Iron,	5½ a 6
do. Apple,	30 a 40	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 11½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Leaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	15 a
Cotton,	14½ a 16	Salt,	60 a 90
do Bagging,	20 a 25	Cheese, loaf,	5½ a 6
Corn,	60 a 65	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	90 a	Wheat,	120 a 140
Flour,	6½ a 6¾	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45 a	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 22.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Molasses,	45 a 55
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	13 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Sugar,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	15½ a 17½	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 3
Corn,	70 a 75	do bulk,	87
Flour from Wag.	10 a	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15

Cotton—The receipts during the week amount to 955 Bales & from 17 to 17½, mostly at 17½—The market firm.

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 19.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 56½
Bacon, round,	18 a 20	do Orleans,	60 a 62½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 25	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	60 a 65	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Cotton,	17½ a 17¾	do brown,	12 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	13 a 14
Corn,	75 a 85	do St. Croix,	12 a 14
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 15
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 19.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	10½ a 0
Beeswax,	10 a 12	do No. 2,	9½ a 0
do Hams,	17 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	12½ a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a 0
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,	3½ a 3¾
Beeswax,	18 a 19	do inferior,	2½ a 3
Cotton, upland,	13½ a 19½	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a 2
Coffee, prime,	14 a 14	do in bulk,	37
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	33
Corn,	1 a 00	Sugar, Havana,	13 a 14
Cogn'c Brandy,	14 a 2	do loaf,	16 a 20
Flour,	9½ a 11	do brown,	10 a 10½
Holland Gin,	1 a 3½	do St. Croix,	9½ a 10
Iron, Russian,	5½ a 5½	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Sweden,	6 a 6	do N. Orleans	8 a 12
Lard,	20 a 23	Teas,	1 a 1½
Molasses, Cuba,	40 a 44	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do Orleans,	50 a 52	Whiskey,	36 a 37

For Sale,

AN excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good Instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office.

Nov. 22d, 1836. 21tf

Taken Up

ON the 10th inst., TWO MULES, one a dark Brown, the other a dun—both bare mules. They appear to have been work mules from some marks on the shoulders.

STEPHEN M. GALLANT.

Nov. 20, 1836. 2w

Rifle Guns for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, 40 or 50 Rifle Guns, neatly mounted with brass and silver, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, will make application immediately. They can be delivered in Charlotte if required. Address Friendship P. O. Guilford county, N. C.

THADDEUS GARDNER.

Nov. 15th, 1836. 6t3

Mules Lost.

STRAYED from the Harris Mine *Two Mules*. They are both mares and of rather a small size. One nearly black and the other of a light brown color. The dark mule had on four shoes when she left home, the other was without shoes. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery, to Mr. Watson at the Harris Mine, Capt. Miller at the Alexander Mine, or to the printer of this paper, shall be suitably rewarded.

Nov. 22d, 1836. 2t

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There was a time, in the days when the ambition of Napoleon aimed at universal empire, that the French flattered their vanity with the prospect of making their vernacular the language of the world. Twenty years have effected great changes in this respect, and it is now more than probable that if there ever shall be one universal language, the language will be radically our own—the English. Let us see.

Twenty-five millions are under the British government in Europe; 100,000,000 in Asia. Besides the whole continent of New Holland, with more than two millions of square miles, and with the millions that must some day inhabit it, will speak nothing but English. In Africa, the English and American Colonists will yet carry their language with the tide of empire, from the Cape to the Isthmus. In America, in the United States, the Canadas and West Indies, 20,000,000 of the people speak English. Thus it appears that a quarter of the world is subject in language and government to English and Anglo-American influence. And what is to check its progress? The Isthmus of Darien will prove but a cobweb barrier to American enterprise and American ambition; whilst the English language and power will go on to overspread all Asia.

We entertain but little doubt that, ere this century shall close, the study of the dead languages will be banished from all our colleges, and the youth will be accounted smart who understands his own. Could Demosthenes and Cicero again revive, the horrible murder of their languages by our school boys and their teachers, (with but few exceptions,) would speed them back to the tomb.

There was a time when it was necessary to study the dead languages, because the most valuable books were written in them. But now things are changed. Pope's Iliad is far superior to Homer's, and there are translations of Cicero, and paraphrases of Virgil, infinitely superior to their originals. Few will dispute this, save some who think it *smart*, to interlard their conversation with scraps of Latin, &c. like the pedant in the play, who sang the song that commencing:

Amo, amas; I loved a lass,
As cedar tall and slender,
Sweet Cowslip's grace, her nom'native case
And she's of the feminine gender.

Rorum, corum, sunt divorum; harum scarum, divo, tag rag; merry, derry; periwig and hat band; hic, hoc, horum genitivo.

We would as soon look into a Polynesian spelling book for information, as to expect much advantage from spelling our eyes over Latin and Greek. What did these barbarians know of canals, rail-roads, and steamboats; glass and china ware, watches, clocks and newspapers, and a thousand other things! Give us good English forever.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

THE CAUSE OF FARMERS.

The following extracts from an address delivered by Doctor Lindsley before the University of Tennessee, and the remarks made upon it, should be particularly noticed and cherished by the farmers of our country.

None but enemies of the people will ever gravely maintain that a common school education, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase is all they need. This would be virtually telling them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water under political task-masters forever. Why is it that our lawyers rule the nation, and fill all our lucrative offices, from the presidency downwards?—Simply and solely because they can do something more than read and write. If our mechanics and farmers would enter the lists with our lawyers, they must acquire the same degree of intellectual power and address.

I have been pleading the cause of farmers and mechanics for some ten or a dozen years past. Because upon them, as enlightened, judicious, independent, patriotic citizens, depend the destinies of this republic. The question is, shall they lead or be led? Shall they arrest and put down the factious spirit of unprincipled ambition, or shall they tamely lend themselves as instruments and the victims of its desperate and treasonable purposes? The crisis has arrived when the people must speak and act wisely, or their ability to speak and act, with decisive efficiency, will be lost forever.

The lawyers are now our *sole* political guides and instructors. They engross the learning of the country; I mean all that learning which is brought to bear on government, legislation and public policy—for the physicians rarely intermeddle in these affairs—and the clergy ought to be forever excluded by law, if not by a high sense of duty. Our farmers and mechanics, therefore, who constitute the great body of the people, are governed by the lawyers. Now is it not in human nature, that in such a country as ours, there should not grow up a sort of professional aristocracy, which in time may become irresistable? Wherever there is a privileged order, no matter how constituted, whether like the *patrician* of ancient, or the *ecclesiastic* of modern Rome, it will if not duly checked and counterbalanced, in the long run become overbearing and tyrannical. I look to the college for a reasonable supply of counteravailing agents. I look to a well educated independent yeomanry, as the sheet anchor of the republic. I look forward to a period when it will not be deemed anti-republican for the college graduate to follow the plough; nor a seven day's wonder for the laborer to be intellectual and to comprehend the constitution of his country.

I am not unfriendly to lawyers. I could say much in their praise, were I in the humor of passing encomiums. In their proper sphere, they are useful and necessary. But that they should engross the legislative, judicial, and executive functions of the government, is neither republican nor safe, nor upon any ground defensible. There would be reason in the thing, if, like the farmers, they composed a large and numerical majority of the population. But that a few thousand of any particular profession, class or order, should rule over millions, is as anomalous, and as inconsistent with the genius of our popular institutions, as would be an hereditary aristocracy possessing the same exclusive privilege. The farmers have no alternative but to yield their necks to the yoke, or to open up for their sons a great high way to the scientific halls of the university. Belonging as I do to their respectable fraternity by birth, by early association, and by all the ties of kindred—the son of a laboring farmer, the brother of laboring farmers, and the father, it may be, of laboring farmers and mechanics—I cannot be indifferent to their welfare, even upon the most selfish considerations. But I feel conscious of a higher motive. I seek to elevate my country, by imparting to all her sons the noblest attributes of humanity. That we may be forever a nation of enlightened, generous, high-minded, self-governing freemen. The envy and the admiration of the world.

ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A man named O'Connell has just returned to this country from one of the isles of the South Pacific where he was shipwrecked and made captive some years since. The following sketch of his adventures is taken from the Boston Galaxy:

"He was seized, with such of his companions as survived the wreck, by the Islanders, and all expected to be immediately slain. O'Connell, in this dilemma, with ready wit, (which his conversation shows him to possess,) being lightfooted, commenced an Irish dance, which amused the people mightily. He thus saved himself and friends who were distributed among various chiefs. Nutt is the native name of the Island on which the wreck took place, and there O'Connell remained. He was soon made a chief—and then it was necessary to give him *caste* by the process of *tattooing*, which is not a painless proceeding, but is a *history of the various chiefs of the nation*. This is corroborated by the appearance of the tattooing, of which every portion is different from the rest. It was executed by females, who pricked in a blue liquid with little thorns. The operation, as may be supposed, was exceedingly painful, but O'Connell being a healthy man recovered from its effect. He was then married to the daughter of a chief, and has left two children on the Island. He tells us that Ascension Island is not as has been said, one island but a group of thirty. He says that a trade could be carried on with the Islanders, which would produce immense profit. For old iron, spikes, nails, trinkets, &c., turtle-shell and beachlemar, could be procured, which are exceedingly valuable. The natives are very kind if well used—but will steal iron from vessels which visit them—and their revenge for the punishment of this theft, has generated the idea that they are very savage. There is another important fact, which we should disbelieve, were it not that O'Connell's explanation is too concise, clear and minute, and his adherence to his own statements so uniform that every hesitation is removed. He often went off from Nutt to explore the Islands around, many of which were uninhabited. He found on some of them immense walls, *fifty and sixty feet in height*, one within another, so arranged, as to form the most complete defence. He describes his wonder at seeing them—that he concluded they could not be the work of man; but *pulled out little stones from the joints*, which convinced him. He has also been all over New Holland, gives an accurate statement of the English criminal settlements. He has also been a slave in the interior of Asia, and has been into the heart of the Celestial Empire, and within a few miles of the capital, Pekin. Should he ever return to his savage home, his tattooing would be a free passport."

The Polls.—Here is a tough question to those who are too lazy, or have but some trival excuse for not going to the polls and casting his independent vote: "With what propriety can any man complain of the laws which govern the country, or of those who make or execute them, if he will take no part in the choice of our public Officers?"—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Legislature of North-Carolina.

Monday, November 21, 1836.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Government House in this City, and were organized.

SENATE.

The members presented their credentials, took the oath prescribed for their qualification, (which was administered by Parker Rand, Esq.) and took their seats. Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that appointment Wm. D. Moseley, Esq., the Senator from Lenoir county. On motion of Mr. Polk, the name of Hugh Waddell, Esq., the Senator from Orange, was added to the nomination. The Senate then proceeded to vote viva voce, which resulted in the election of Mr. Waddell. Vote: Waddell 24, Moseley 22.

Those who voted for Mr. Waddell were Messrs. Albright, Barnet, Burney, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrove, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Myers, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Polk, Redding, Sorrill, Taylor, Williams—24.

Those who voted for Mr. Moseley, were Messrs. Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper, Cooper, Dobson, Exum, Edwards, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Malone, McCormick, Reid, Rhinehardt, Saunders, Whitaker—22.

Whereupon, the Speaker was conducted to the Chair; from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate, in the following handsome and appropriate address:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"To appear insensible to distinction, is to incur the imputation of being unworthy of it. Hence, custom has sanctioned a return of thanks from this Chair, by him who has been called to fill it—But I should be false to myself, were I not to declare, that the circumstances under which the present selection has been made, are such as to demand a warmer acknowledgment of my obligations than is to be found in the forms of parliamentary etiquette. Little versed in Legislative proceedings, and having never before been a member of the Senate, such selection was not to have been anticipated; and I am deeply sensible how much of that kindness which has placed me here, will be required to cover my errors.

"The duties of your presiding officer must greatly depend upon the *spirit* of the Senate. That spirit may make them easy and even agreeable, as it may render them perplexing and painful. But actuated, as this House must needs be, by an ardent zeal for the public welfare, and just entering, as we are, upon labors of more interest to the State than any which for years have occupied the Legislature, I cannot suffer myself to doubt, that the members will individually bring to these labors, not only the diligence which will ensure, but the courtesy which will lighten their performance.

"Animated by this hope, and relying with confidence on your co-operation, I will endeavour to perform the part your goodness has assigned me, with firmness and fidelity."

Mr. Morehead moved that the Senate proceed to vote for Principal Clerk, and nominated for the appointment Thos. G. Stone. Mr. Burney, moved that the name of L. Holmes, and Mr. Dobson, that the name of Jos. R. Hinton be added to the nomination. On the second balloting, Thos. G. Stone was elected.

State of the votes.

	1st	2nd
Stone,	23	25
Holmes,	17	16
Hinton,	8	7

Mr. E. Jones moved that the Senate proceed to the election of an Assistant Clerk, and nominated for the appointment James R. Dodge. On motions of Messrs Fox and Burney, the names of N. O. Blake and Isaac Dockery were added to the nomination. The vote stood, for Dodge 33, Dockery 8, Blake 7. Mr. Dodge having a majority, was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Reid, Thomas B. Wheeler was appointed Door-keeper, and Green Hill Assistant door-keeper; and

On motion of Mr. Baker, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The members having taken the oaths prescribed for their qualification, which were administered by Johnson Busbee, Esq. Mr. J. W. Guinn moved that Wm. H. Haywood Jr. be appointed Speaker; and, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the name of William A. Graham was added to the nomination. The House thereupon proceeded to vote viva voce, and upon calling the roll, the following members voted for Mr. Haywood, viz: Messrs. Nye, Smallwood, J. F. Spellar, Marshall, L. A. Gwyn, W. A. Lea, Cotten, Hartley, Neale, Hollingsworth, D. Jordan, A. Perkins, Daniel, George, Howerton, Martin, Stallings, Hooker, Simpson, Smith, Tomlinson, K. Whitley, Davis, Hoke, Cansler, Kenan, Holland, Ward, J. W. Guinn, Roebuck, Hutchison, Caldwell, Dunn, M'Neill, Blount, Walker, Henry, Averitt, Stockard, Chambers, Williamson, Moye, Spiers, Watson, Tuton, Irion, Braswell, J. W. Lane, Sloan, Critz, Roberts, Calloway, Hawkins, Judkins, Coor, R. Whitley, Byrd, Rand, Courts—60.

And the following members voted for Mr. Graham, viz: Messrs. McRae, Gillespie, Clayton, Erwin, J. H. Perkins, E. P. Miller, W. S. Harris, Pritchard, McClenahan, Guthrie, Hoskins, Maultsby, Brummell, Pinkston, Gilliam, Jefferson, Covington, Horton, Grady, Hill, Eaton, Flemming, Lindsay, Adams, J. Matthews, Gee, Moore, Rayner, Farrer, J. A. King, Loudermilk, Howard, W. Harris, Bedford, Davenport, Petty, Satterthwaite, Patton, E. Jordan, Gary, Faison, N. J. King, Boon, Cox, W. B. Lane, McAllister, Thomas, Clement, Fisher, Crawford, Miller, C. Matthews, Gales—53.

Mr. Haywood having received a majority of votes, was declared duly elected; when he was conducted to the chair, and made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion, Charles Manly was re-appointed Chief Clerk and Edmund B. Freeman Clerk Assistant, and Isaac Truitt, door-keeper. A balloting was then had for assistant door-keeper, which resulted in the election of James Page.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. James W. Bryan, ordered that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the Senate during the present session, and that the rules of last session be observed in the interim. Said committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. J. W. Bryan, Polk, Moseley, Edwards and Joyner.

The Senate proceeded to vote viva voce, in pursuance of agreement by the two Houses, for three engrossing clerks; which resulted as follows: West 40, Lilly 25, Thomas 24, Stone 14, Williamson 15, Cheshire 16, Saunders 10. Messrs. West and Lilly, having received a majority of votes in both Houses were duly elected.

Joint committees were appointed on rules of order, and to wait upon the Governor, &c. the names of persons composing which may be found in the proceedings of the other House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, informing this House of the organization of the Senate, and of their readiness to proceed to the despatch of public business. Whereupon a message of similiar import was transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, ordered that a committee of five persons be appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of the House the present session; that in the interim, the rules of last session be observed; and that a message be sent proposing to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of five persons on the part of the House, to prepare Rules of Order for the regulation of the intercourse between the two Houses the present session. A message was subsequently received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition, and informing that Messrs. Hall, Hawkins, Taylor, Moore, and Carson form their branch of the committee; upon which Messrs. Fisher, Hoke, Graham, Hutchison, and D. Jordan, were appointed on the part of the Commons, and it was ordered that the same persons also form the select committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House.

On motion of Mr. Courts, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, inform him of the due organization of both branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may see fit to make. A message from the Senate concurring in this proposition, and informing that Messrs. Edwards and Polk form said committee on their part. Messrs. Courts and McRae were appointed on the part of the Commons. Mr. Courts subsequently reported that the Governor will make a communication to the Legislature to morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to proceed to the election of three engrossing clerks, &c. which message was concurred in by the Senate; whereupon the vote was taken in this House for said clerks, which resulted as follows:

Thomas L. West 89, P. R. Lilly 71, John C. Stone 30, John Sanders 37, James J. Thomas 56, William Williamson 37, Jos. B. Cheshire 24, —— Holden 1. On comparing the vote of this House with that of the Senate, it appeared that Thomas L. West and P. R. Lilly were duly elected, and that no other person in nomination had a majority of votes.

John Quincy Adams.—Extract from a letter of John Quincy Adams, dated 21st inst., and addressed to his constituents:

"With regard to the Resolution referring to the election of a President of the United States, it may be proper for me to say, that the only contingency upon which I may be required to take a part in it, would be the failure of a choice by the electoral colleges, thereby devolving it upon the House of Representatives, in which event, entertaining a respectable opinion of all the candidates whose names may be returned to the House, my vote would be given in favor of him whom I shall have reason to believe most acceptable to a majority of my constituents, the people of the 12th Congressional district of Massachusetts."

Postboy, the great Northern Race horse was beaten at Camden, on the 3d ult., in a four mile race, by Col. Johnson's bay filly Atalanta, in two heats. Bets were ten to one in favor of Postboy. Garrison's Cippus also ran, but was distanced the second heat.

NOTES ON THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

Some Reflections.—In looking back at the election which has just passed in this State and in New York, we note one or two circumstances attending it, both here and in New York, of a very gratifying character, and which should not be overlooked by either party. We allude, in the first place, to the abscence of that acrimonious and embittered feeling which formerly actuated both parties, and turned men, who ought to have been personal friends, into inveterate foes. Nothing of the kind was perceptible during the late election; though opposing each other with all their might, gentlemen could meet, shake hands, and interchange jokes as pleasantly as if they were fighting on the same side. This was a sight most gratifying to every liberal minded man in the community.

The other circumstance to which we allude, is the abscence of all disorder, fighting, and contention at the polls, such as we witnessed, and such as disgraced both Philadelphia and New York, two years ago. It would seem as if both parties had become convinced of the dangerous consequences to the country, of making the polls an arena for pugilists, and of hiring bullies and blackguards to assail respectable citizens when attempting to discharge their duty as good citizens, by exercising the invaluable right of freemen, the right of suffrage. Such scenes as were exhibited in this city, at the election in 1834, we hope, for the honor of our city and State, never to behold again, and as long as the Registry Law shall remain in force, we are confident we never shall.

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From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

It will be seen, by the official returns, that Van Buren has succeeded in this State by a trifling majority of the votes polled—1,039. This result is owing to the discouragement in the German counties, consequent to the defeat in October. West of the Susquehanna, except in Union, the old-fashioned Democracy of the Commonwealth rallied lobly—and had there been proper efforts in Union, Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Berks, and Montgomery, the triumph of Jefferson and Harrison Democracy would not have been postponed for four years longer. In Berks county, Van Buren's vote is 1,000 less than the united vote of Wolf and Muhlenberg, so that about 2,500 of our party did not vote. In Union at least 1,000 Harrison voters, discouraged at their defeat in October, absented themselves from the polls; and in Lebanon 600; and in Montgomery and Schuylkill at least 1,000. What must now be their chagrin, when they see that their neglect of a duty to their country has given the vote of this State to the Federal Dandy of New York. But, although the federalists have carried this State by a small majority, their victory will be like the British victory at Bunker Hill, the precursor of their final overthrow.

The same paper (the Pennsylvania Intelligencer) adds the following:

Pennsylvania.—The majority for the Van Buren electoral ticket in Pennsylvania will be just about four thousand, as was said on Saturday; and the whole number of votes will be about 180,000. In such a number of votes, the majority of four thousand is merely nominal. It secures the electoral vote, to be sure; but the merest *trifle*, in the course of future events, will be sufficient to swell the minority, thus already formidable, into a majority. The *ins* of Pennsylvania will have to watch very close, and be fortunate indeed in *all* their measures of general and party policy, if they do not find themselves outrun in the next race. A minority of eighty-eight thousand votes will not lie quiet under defeat, and will have one good effect under all circumstances—that of compelling the victors to a course of prudence and moderation, and to "hear reason." In regard to the Presidential contest, Western Pennsylvania did its duty well, and if the Whigs of the eastern and middle counties had done equally well, or even only a little better than they did do, the State would have been carried for General Harrison with ease.—*Balt. Pat.*

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Virginia.—It is now admitted that Virginia has gone for Mr. Van Buren, and is readily admitted, we believe, by candid men of all parties, that the Opposition could, had they exerted themselves properly and all voted at the polls, have easily carried the State the other way! The Whig voters in Loudoun, Fanquier, Augusta, and the Northern Neck, would in themselves almost have turned the tables! We congratulate those zealous! patriotic! voters who staid at home on the day of election, at the result!—*Alex. Gaz.*

—

VIRGINIA IS ANNEXED TO NEW YORK much after the manner that Bonapart declared that Holland was annexed to France. Virginia has joined the *Northern Confederacy*, and voted for the candidate who received the entire abolition vote of the country. This event forms an epoch in her history, particularly as it is the first vote that Virginia has ever given for a President north of the Potomac.

—

New York and Baltimore.—What a noble contrast do the cities of New York and Baltimore of 1836, present to New York and Baltimore of 1832! Hard and severe has been the struggle of the Whigs in those cities, contending, as they have had to do, against, disciplined hosts, the power of office holders, and the influence of money; but, unawed by all these formidable obstacles, they have steadily pushed on, shoulder to shoulder, animating and cheering each other, and only rendered more determined by occasional repulse, till they have beaten their opponents from their strongholds, and have planted their flags upon the citadel, where they now wave the proud signs of glorious victory. Brave and gallant Whigs, you deserve the unbounded thanks of your brethren throughout the United States for your indomitable perseverance, and your noble exertions to rebuke corruption, and sustain sound principles.—*N. Y. Com. Herald.*

From the Western Weekly Review.

POLITICAL CONSPIRACY.

ADAM HUNTSMAN'S DEVELOPEMENTS.

That there is now on foot a political conspiracy, by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, to break down the compromise bill, and destroy its wise, equitable, and salutary provisions, is a fact beginning to be pretty well understood. "THE PARTY" wishes to recede from the position into which it has been forced by the voice of the people, on the subject of distributing the surplus revenue, and is now protesting vehemently against what it calls a system of taxing the people, for the purpose of collecting a great national revenue, to be corruptly distributed among the States,—a system which they well know never has been adopted, and never can be adopted until the intelligence and patriotism of the people are destroyed.

The object, now, is to attack and destroy, if possible, this compromise bill between the north and the south. Maddened to desperation by the passage of the deposite bill, which has wrested from the man in power, the immense revenue which they wish and intend to use, in ministering to their own corrupt ambition, Mr. Van Buren has already commenced the attack upon it, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, and the Globe boldly denounces it as an act of the most corrupt legislation. This attack is made under the pretended cover of opposition to the tariff, and is intended to have an effect upon the White cause, by an endeavor to make out, that those who are friendly to a faithful adherence to the solemn pledge made by our members in congress, under the deliberate sanction of their oath, are endeavoring to fasten the protective system upon the south and the west. A charge unfair, unfounded, and false to the last degree.

As a matter of considerable importance in connection with this conspiracy, Hon. Adam Huntsman, a member of congress from Madison county, recently made a developement, whether advisedly or not, I do not know,—but certainly worthy of deep consideration. At the internal improvement meeting held in this place (Nashville,) on the night of the 12th inst., Mr. Huntsman was a delegate from Madison county, and in a speech upon the political influence and bearing on the internal improvement question, in connection with the deposite bill of last session of Congress, stated that since his arrival at Nashville, he had heard it rumored that President Jackson, in his message to the coming session of Congress, intended to recommend a repeal of the "compromise" with a view of destroying the salutary provisions of the deposite bill. He said he did not believe it to be the fact. That Gen. Jackson was solemnly, deliberately, and from thorough conviction, committed to the support of the principles developed in that bill. He spoke, he said, authoritively, and from facts which came personally under his own observation. He was present when the deposite bill came from the Senate. It was handed to Gen. Jackson, who said that in its present shape he would be compelled to veto it from constitutional scruples, but that he could frame an amendment, which if adopted, would meet his full approbation, and enable him to approve it without any sacrifice of principle. He was requested to do so—and retired with the Attorney General, B. F. Butler,—wrote the amendment which was copied by his Secretary Mr. Donelson, and handed to Mr. Anthony, a devoted friend of the President's from Pennsylvania, who offered it in the House, where it was finally adopted, and being then fully and unequivocally expressive of Jackson's sentiments, was approved by him, and is now the law of the land.

This developement is of high importance to the people of the union. If the compromise bill is to be destroyed, and the pledged faith of the nation, which but two or three years back stayed the progress of nullification, and turned back destruction's wave from the institutions of the republic,—to be broken and violated, Gen. Jackson cannot aid in the unholy attempt. Upon Van Buren and his "*vassal thralls*," alone, will rest the deep damnation of the deed.

This developement pledges Jackson against it, and fastens upon the allies of this New York intriguer, the heavy responsibility of a scheme, which, if successful, I fear will again break up the foundations of the "great deep" of political bitterness, and overwhelm our liberties and our union in one common ruin.

Capture of a Slaver.—The Spanish Slave brig Empresa, was brought into Havannah on the 25th of last month by the British frigate Vestal of 26 guns, Capt. Jones. The brig was taken near the Island of Grenada on the 15th Sept. and has on board 434 slaves. The frigate has also taken three other vessels under Portuguese colours and sent them to Sierra Leone.—*New York Eng.*

Latest From Florida.

Jacksonville, E. F. Nov. 5.

We learn from a source entitled to great credit, that General Jesup is appointed to the command of the Army in Florida. There have been so many contradictory statements of his movements, that we are unable to say how much credit is due to the report, that Gen. Jesup is on his way from Tampa Bay to Fort Dade, with six hundred regulars. [illegible] will have the command, unless [illegible] the most culpable mismanagement [illegible] must be soon terminated. The [illegible] with whom we have to contend is known. A mere ostentatious display of men will not induce him to surrender, even if our most distinguished Generals are at their head. The nature of the country, which affords him refuge, is known. There are troops enough in the country, good troops, to ferret them out, and force them away if necessary. We think it incredible that Oseola should be permitted to continue hostilities much longer.

Col. Pierce has been appointed to succeed Col. Lane in the command of the friendly Creeks. With his energy, skill, and promptitude, at the head of such a regiment, much must be accomplished. None *could* do more than Colonel Pierce *will* do. Provisions, horses, wagons, &c. are coming on, and every preparation is now making for a vigorous campaign.

One Regiment of the Tennessee Brigade has moved from Black Creek for Fort Drane, under the command of Col. Bradford. The other Regiment will soon move under the command of Col. Trousdale. This Brigade under Gen. Armstrong, with Col. Pierce's Regiment of Creeks and Regulars, will be ready to march in a few days for the Withlacoochee.

Gen. Read is on the Withlacoochee with his command, where he has established a depot with a large quantity of provisions.

Col. Warren, with Lieut. Col. Mills' battalion is preparing to take the field. These officers have been in service from the commencement of the war, except for the short period that Gen. Scott was in the country. Whatever may be the achievements of this campaign, their exertions and their deeds will merit a conspicuous place in the history of this war.

Should Gen. Jesup not arrive at Fort Drane before the preparations are completed for removing where Oseola's warriors may be found, Governor Call will continue in command.

From the preparations, the troops, the officers, and the fact that the command of the friendly Creeks is given to the energetic, and unwearied and the daring Col. Pierce; much confidence is felt, that this movement of our forces, will be productive of the most important and favorable results, if it do not put a termination to this protracted war.

If he dare oppose us there, inevitable defeat and destruction await him. If he abandon that position (which he can scarcely do, encumbered as he is known to be, by his women children and property) he will abandon it forever, for its recesses will be explored and opened, and its fastnesses and passes secured by permanent posts. An army constituted as is ours, of cavalry and footmen of the best description, and with a large and active force of Creek warriors, can trail, overtake and vanquish him at every point, and by thus securing all his abandoned positions, at a small expense of time, of war and "material," must soon deprive him of every refuge and force him to unconditional submission.

You may confidently rely upon the prediction of one not over sanguine, and who has been taught moderation by the result of former miscalculation in this war, that a decisive blow will be struck in a few days.

Express Mail.—This mail commenced running yesterday the 15th inst. Messrs. Williams & King, are the contractors for carrying this mail from Blakely to Louisburg. On Sunday last, they tried the experiment to see what length of time it would take them to accomplish the distance, and performed it in one hour less than contract time. A letter was received by a gentleman in this place, from a gentleman in Louisburg, by the Express Mail, in the short space of four hours and an answer returned in five hours and five minutes, accomplishing a distance of one hundred and four miles in nine hours and five minutes. They have the best Northern Trotters and fine riders, which will ensure them success.—*Halifax Advocate.*

It would seem by a publication in the last *Augusta Chronicle*, that Gov. McDuffie enjoys as great reputation from his Agricultural success, as for his efforts as a Statesman. He has this year made an enormous Crop of Cotton, and a large surplus of provisions. He works 50 efficient hands, and his Cotton Crop will average seven bales to the hand—or 350 bales, of 350 pounds each, in the whole. This is a *practical nullification* of the Tariff worth a thousand theories. If it be true, as the Governor once asserted, that the grower of Cotton pays a tax of 40 bales to the 100, his crop will almost ruin him.

King William the Fourth, who will be hereafter called by the name of the Pacificator, has it is confidently asserted generously offered his mediation in the difficulties between France and Switzerland. Baron Rothschild, as in the dispute with us, is again the principal negotiator, and has had an interview with the Swiss Charge.

The following names [illegible] tion of these recreant Whigs, who, by their criminal neglect have permitted Van Buren to get the vote of this State and Virginia, and thereby secured his election, as from that able paper, the Richmond Whig, than which, none in the country has a better right to apply the lash. That paper has faithfully done its duty!—*Pay. Obs.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Loudoun county in Virginia is deservedly condemned by the Whigs of Virginia. A Whig majority of 1300 votes could easily and ought to have been given in that county. We make, however, no complaints. If, with such conduct the Whigs are beaten, they deserve to be beaten.

Remarks of the Richmond Whig.

"Deserve to be beaten?" Who deserves this fate? Have not the delinquents shown that they are insensible to the promptings of honor and patriotism—that they laugh at their country's calamities, and indulge an inglorious ease whilst their brethren are toiling and battling against corruption and profligacy? What care they for being "beaten?" Have they not proved themselves recreant, and therefore incapable of mortification at the result? Do they not prefer ignominy to honor? Can you even "beat" them into an appreciation of the dignity and self-respect which are the attributes of freemen. No—an ignoble spirit cannot be operated upon by either persuasion or reproach, and nothing but a necessary motive can impel it to a movement in behalf of country or kindred. If men suffered but those who shrunk from duty when a bleeding Constitution demanded the more exercise of a warning voice, we certainly should assent to the malediction of the Gazette, and say that they well deserved not only to be "beaten" but to be divested of the privilege which they seem incapable of estimating. But it is not such as these who feel "the steel enter the heart"—it is not such as these, upon whose ears fall the vengeful and demoniac shouts and exultations of a vigilant and relentless adversary. It is upon those who have been the faithful guardians and sleepless sentinels amidst gloom and difficulty, that the odium of defeat falls with the greatest weight; and it is these alone who suffer the mortification of being "beaten."

Surely the Gazette has not exercised its usual good judgment, else it would discriminate between the listless and the active—between the good soldier who had done his duty, and the craven who had hidden himself during the heat of the action. Instead of a general denunciation, it should join us to drive over to the enemy every faithless man combatant who has been guilty of the hypocrisy of enrolling himself nominally under a banner which he has suffered to be dishonored, and in a cause which he has betrayed. Let no man wear the badge of a Whig who forgets his country's honor and prosperity in the hour of need.

In these remarks, we intend not to be invidious towards Loudoun. She has yet the honor of having given the largest Whig majority in the State. We mean that our censure shall strike home to every recreant in the Commonwealth, no matter where to be found. Against an open and honorable foe, every man can guard; but who can escape or counteract the injuries inflicted by a perfidious friend?

In future contests against the encroachments of power, let us beware how we count the timid and the hesitating—for the man who cannot find time, or who is unable to brace his nerves *once in four years*, to exercise the right of suffrage, is unfit to be trusted in any capacity, and should be marked as a mere hanger on about the camp—who, as Jackson once said of a distinguished parasite, is "not worth the powder and shot required to shoot him."

Attention Sheriffs!—The Amended Constitution of the State requires, that "the Returns of every Election for Governor shall be *sealed up and transmitted* to the Seat of Government by the returning Officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

Our notice has been drawn to this subject, from the circumstances of some very intelligent Sheriffs having sent on *Certificate of the number of votes* given for the several candidates for Governor, instead of the "*Returns*" themselves kept by the Poll-keepers. The Assembly is to compare the *Polls* and declare who is elected, and must of course, have the Polls or lists as they were returned from the different Precincts. The Sheriffs are not authorized to *declare the result* in the several Counties or give *any Certificate* about it. They are "to seal up and transmit the Returns to the Speaker of the Senate, &c." These Returns must be made, under heavy penalties, in time for the result to be made known, so that the Governor elect may qualify and enter on his duties *on the first of January next.*

It is hoped that the different Newspapers of the State will insert this notice, that the error, if general, may be corrected.—*R. Reg.*

Sixth Judicial Circuit.—In pursuance of previous notice, the Members of the Bar of the Sixth Judicial District, in attendance at the Superior Court of Lincoln County, held a meeting on the 9th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances under which the citizens and members of the Profession in that District labor, from the delay in the administration of justice, and the propriety of adopting some measures which may secure a remedy for the evil.

After discussing the subject at length, a Committee of three persons was appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Legislature, and transmit the same to the Governor, with a request that he should present the subject to the consideration of the Legislature.—*Ib.*

MILLEDGEVILLE Nov. 15.

Embezzlement of the Mail.—Noah Murray and George W. Pratt, Stage Drivers, were tried in the U. S. District Court, which has just closed its sessions in Milledgeville, found guilty of embezzling from the Mail, between this place and Augusta, a letter containing a draft, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Charlotte:

Friday, December 2, 1836.

Legislative.—The Legislature of this State met in Raleigh on the 21st ult., and both Houses proceeded to the election of Officers, &c.

In the Senate, Hugh D. Waddell, the Senator from Orange, (W.) was elected Speaker over Wm. D. Moseley. On calling the roll, it appeared that 48 Senators were present—24 voted for Mr. Waddell and 22 for Mr. Mosely, one absent and one vacancy to be filled—the result of this vote shows that the Senate is composed of 25 Whigs and 24 Van Buren men. Mr. Waddell is said to be a talented and dignified gentleman; full of the fervent fire of liberty—the uncompromising opponents of all encroachments upon the rights of the people—all infringements of the Constitution and laws of the country.

In the House, Wm. B. Haywood, (V. B.) was elected Speaker, by a majority of seven votes over Wm. A. Graham (W.) There were 4 Whigs and 1 Van Buren man absent, 1 Whig (Mr. Smallwood of Beaufort) voted for Mr. Haywood. This vote shows the state of parties in the House to be 69 Van Burenites to 69 Whigs. See Legislative proceedings on first page.

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The Elections.

We have not as yet received returns from all the counties in this State. Five remain to be heard from. The 60 counties heard from, give for Van Buren 23,703, Whig 20,854—majority 2849. The other counties may reduce this majority. As soon as full returns is received we shall publish them.

New Jersey.—The mails, since our last paper, have confirmed the good news which we announced in a postcript on Saturday. The New York Express of Friday furnishes the following statement. The Jersey Whigs have struck with the same vigor and effect against Presidential Prerogative in 1836 as their fathers, the Jersey Blues did against Kingly Prerogative in 1776.

Our expresses have all arrived from New Jersey, bringing us accounts from all parts of the State. They are not all official, but in the main may be relied upon.

	Whig maj.	V. B. maj.
Burlington,	750	
Bergen,*		200
Cumberland,*	201	
Cape May,	300	
Essex,	1100	
Gloucester,*	190	
Hunterdon,*		220
Morris,	100	
Monmouth,		200
Middlesex,*	253	
Somerset,*	94	
Salem,*	313	
Sussex,		1200
Warren,		550
	3290	2440
Van Buren	2449	
Whig maj.	841	

In announcing the Whig triumph in New Jersey, in the Electoral election, we may add the equally, if not more important success of the whole Congressional ticket, as well as the election of the Whig candidate (Mr. Chitwood) to supply the vacancy in the present Congress, made by the resignation of Mr. Dickerson.

* Official. The other counties reported by gentlemen direct from their counties.—*Nat. Intel.*

New Hampshire.—The annexed notice from the New York Commercial Advertiser, comprises nearly all that we know relative to the New Hampshire election, and gives the substance, we presume, of all that will be known.

New Hampshire.—The election in Isaac Hill's State took place not long since; but when we cannot exactly say; since we have never thought it of importance enough to look after—well knowing that it would be taken care of by Governor Hill. It is emphatically his dominion. Politically the People belong to him—and he had long since transferred the votes to Mr. Van Buren. We have not heard of any opposition to this arrangement.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Reporter contains the official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania from all the counties except McKean and Pike, which show the following result:

For Van Buren	99,967
Harrison	96,976
	2,991

In *Tennessee* returns from 51 counties give the following aggregate votes: Whig 32,011, Van Buren 23,191—19 counties to hear from. The State has no doubt gone for White.

In *Kentucky* twenty-six counties give for Harrison 9,784, Van Buren 6,345. The Harrison ticket has prevailed in the State by a large majority. So also in

Indiana.—We have reported majorities in this State from 49 counties, which give, in the aggregate, for Harrison 14,799, Van Buren 4,241.

From *Illinois* we have favorable reports, but they are not sufficient to warrant a decided opinion as to the result of the election. A letter to the editors from Mount Carmel

...ted the 10th, says, "all the counties on ...o Wabash have gone against Van Buren. ...e southern counties will give some 400 ...rites for Van Buren; but gentlemen from ...e west and north state that there were ...ong indications that the Union ticket (White and Harrison) would prevail in that ...ction."

From Alabama, we received by the Ex... Mail yesterday, a slip from the Mo... Register, (Van Buren,) of the 15th in..., claiming a majority of 125 votes for ... Van Buren ticket in Mobile city and ...unty. This is the only information we ...ve from the State. The election took ...ce on the 14th.

Louisiana.—The slip from Mobile con...ined also the following from Louisiana.— ...e give it for what it is worth: "Returns ...m some ten or twelve parishes, among ...em Lafourche, give an aggregate majori... of 493 for the Van Buren ticket."

In *Rhode Island* the Van Buren ticket ...s prevailed by about 150 votes! There ...as been a Whig gain since the April elec...on for Governor of near 1000 votes.

In *Massachusetts* the Whig ticket and ...hig Governor have prevailed by several ...ousand votes—the precise number not yet ...certained.

The following is a complete list of the ...embers elected to the 25th Congress from ...is Commonwealth:

John Quincy Adams,	re-elected.
George N. Briggs,	do.
Nathaniel B. Borden,	do.
William B. Calhoun,	do.
Caleb Cushing,	do.
George Grennell, jr.	do.
Levi Lincoln,	do.
Stephen C. Phillips,	do.
John Reed,	do.
Richard Fletcher,	in place of A. Lawrence.
Wm. S. Hastings,	in place of W. Jackson.
William Parmenter,	in place of S. Bear.

New York.—The Albany Argus gives ...turns from all the counties in the State ...ept Franklin, and makes the Van Buren ...ajority 26,753. Delaware county, where ...e Argus claims only 1,800, has given a ...ajority of over 2,000.

The Congressional delegation stands 30 ...an Buren and 10 Whigs; being a Whig ...in of one member.

Maine.—The late attempt to fill five va...ancies in the Congressional delegation from ...aine to the next Congress, has been suc...cessful in only two districts, viz. the 1st ...nd 8th. The persons elected are F. O. ... Smith and Thomas Davee, both Van ...uren men in the present Congress. There ...re still three vacancies, which must be ...lled by a new election.—*Nat. Int.*

Full returns from Georgia have not been ...eceived. There is no doubt of the State ...aving gone for White by a considerable ...ajority.

Mississippi.—We have returns from 3 ...ounties in Mississippi which give White a ...ajority of 50. Two of the counties, Pon...totoc and Tippah, were considered strong...olds of Van Burenism. At Pontitoc is a ...and Office, and there is no doubt of the ...ffice holders straining every nerve in favor ...f Van Buren.

Melancholy Death.—Dr. Wm. Flinn, of ...his county, was found dead in the road about ...hree miles from town by some wagoners, ...n Wednesday last. On being examined ...y a physician it was discovered that his ...eck was broken in two places. This acci...dent is supposed to have been occasioned by ...is being thrown out of his sulkey. He ...as a young man of steady and correct de...portment, and respected by those acquaint...d with him. He has left a wife to mourn ...is sudden death.

We had a light fall of Snow on Monday ...ight. Weather pleasant now.

On account of the length of the obituary ...f Gen. Graham, we are compelled to ex...clude a number of articles selected for this ...week's paper.

Will not the Whigs of Rowan, Davidson, ...Anson, Randolph, &c. feel a pang of mor...tification, to find their apathy at the recent ...Election, paraded in the "Standard," as ...evidence of the growing popularity of Mr. ...Van Buren? It is a melancholy fact, that ...the opponents of the Kinderhooker have ...given him the State.—*Raleigh Register.*

POST OFFICE MATTERS.

"The Auditor of the Post Office Depart...ment has given the order to DISPENSE WITH THE USE OF BOOKS IN THE DEPARTMENT. The Auditor, *undoubtedly made a cat's paw of by Amos Kendall*, has been engaged on this villanous scheme for three months past, and though a few honorable and upright clerks have resisted the measure, the fiat of the people's 'agents' (!) has gone forth, and there are to be no ledgers in future."—*Letter in the New York Express.*

New Cotton Factory.—Messrs. Danforth & McCuistin, of this place, have lately put in operation a Cotton Factory at the High Falls of Haw River, in Orange county. They have five hundred spindles in operation, and propose putting up 500 more shortly, or making such arrangements among the hands as shall ensure a turn out of spun cotton equal to that from 1000 spindles in 24 hours. Spun Cotton from their factory may be had in this place; it is said by good judges to be as neatly done as can be—not to be surpassed by any factory north or south.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

MARRIED

In this County, on the 23d inst. by Rev. Alexander, Esq. JAMES M. BLACK, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

[We acknowledge our fee. May the happy pair never have cause to regret their union—and may they live to enjoy each others society many years.]

Near Statesville, on the 16th instant, by Levi N. Alexander, Esq. Mr. JAMES MATHIS to Miss MARTHA BURGESS. All for White.

Jims courtship was long, but nevertheless,
In process of time she answered him yes;
Then swiftly he flew to Justice and Clerk,
Received like a man to finish his work,
The Justice attended—all was soon done,
And they were pronounced in law to be one.
Bachelors, see what Dan Cupid can do!
See! all ye widowed and pitiful crew!
See Jim has obtained a charming young wife,
He now can enjoy the pleasures of life.

[*Communicated.*

A Revolutionary Hero gone!

Died, at his residence in Lincoln county, on the 12th ult., Major General JOSEPH GRAHAM, aged 77 years.

When a man descends to the grave highly esteemed and much beloved by all classes of society, distinguished for arduous, faithful, and efficient services as an officer of his country, and distinguished for all those tried and sterling virtues which give a high and just claim to the most elevated rank among the benefactors of men, a due regard for excellency of character demands something more than merely a passing tribute to his memory.

Gen. Graham was born in Pennsylvania, October 13th, 1759. His mother being left a widow with five small children, and slender means to support them, removed to North Carolina when he was about seven years of age, and settled in the vicinity of Charlotte. He received the principal part of his education at an Academy then taught in Charlotte, and was distinguished among his fellow students for talents, industry, and the most manly and conciliating deportment. His thirst for knowledge led him at an early period to become well acquainted with all those interesting events which preceded and prepared for, our Revolutionary struggle. He was present in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775, when the first Declaration of Independence was formally and publicly made. The deep impression made upon his mind by the solemn and illustrious decisions of that day, gave good evidence that he was then preparing for the noble stand which he took during the war.

He enlisted in the army of the United States in the month of May, 1776, at the age of *Nineteen years*. He served in the 4th Regiment of North Carolina regular troops, under Col. Arch'd. Lytle, and acted as an officer in Capt. Gouden's company. The troops to which he was attached were ordered to rendezvous at Bladensburg in Maryland. Having proceeded as far as Caswell county, they received intelligence of the battle at Monmouth, and that the British having gone to New York, their services would not be needed. He returned home on furlough.

He was again called into service on the 5th of Nov. 1778, and marched under the command of Gen. Rutherford to Purysburg, on the Savannah river, soon after the defeat of Gen. Ashe at Brier Creek. He was with the troops under Gen. Lincoln, in the trying and painful struggles against Gen. Prevost, and fought in the battle of Stono on the 20th of June, 1779, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes. During nearly the whole of this campaign he acted as Quarter Master. In July, 1779, he was taken with the fever, and after two month's severe illness was discharged near Dorchester and returned home.

After recovering from the effects of sickness and privation, he aided his mother in the support of her family, and was ploughing in her field when he received intelligence of the surrender of Charleston, and that the British had defeated Col. Buford at the Waxhaw, and were within 40 miles of Charlotte. Instead of being deterred by the sufferings of the previous campaign, or the perils of that alarming moment, he resolved at once to leave his plough, and enter the army. He was immediately appointed Adjutant of the Mecklenburg Regiment, and spent the summer with them in opposing and assailing the troops of Lord Rawdon.

When it was understood that the British were marching to Charlotte, he was commanded by Gen. Davidson to repair to that place, and take command of such force as should collect there, and to join Col. Davie. The British Army entered Charlotte, the 26th of September, 1780. Gen. Graham was assigned the command of those Troops which sustained the retreat of Gen. Davie, and opposed Tarlton's Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry for 4 miles on the road leading to Salisbury. After a heavy and well directed fire upon the British from the Courthouse to the *Gum Tree*, Gen. Graham retreated with the men under his command and formed on the plantation now owned by Jos. McConnaughey, Esq., and again attacked their advancing column of infantry. There his life was providentially preserved from the bursting of a gun, fired by the soldier who stood at his side, and whose arm was wounded. After again retreating, he formed on the hill above where Sugar Creek Church now stands. There, owing to the imprudent but honest zeal of a Maj. White, they were detained too long, for by the time they reached the Cross Roads a party of British Dragoons were coming up the road leading from Capt. Kennedy's, and other close pursuit for nearly two miles overtook them. Col. Francis Locke, of Rowan county, an intelligent and brave officer was killed upon the margin of a small pond, now to be seen at the end of Mr. Alex. Kennedy's lane. Between that spot and where Mr. James A. Houston now lives, Gen. Graham was cut down and severely wounded. He received nine wounds; six with the sabre and three with lead. His life was again narrowly and mercifully preserved by a large steel buckle which broke the violence of a stroke, which to human view, must otherwise have proved fatal. He received four deep gashes of the sabre over his head and one in his side, and three balls were afterwards removed from his body. After being much exhausted by loss of blood he reached the house of Mrs. Susannah Alexander, who yet lives near the same place, where he was kindly nursed and watched during the night, and his wounds dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The next day he reached his mother's, where Maj. Bostwick now lives. From that he was taken to the hospital, and was two months recovering.

Thus, at the tender age of twenty-one years, we see this gallant officer leading a band of as brave men as ever faced a foe, to guard the ground first consecrated by the Declaration of American Independence, and when the foot of tyranny was treading it, and resistance proved unsuccessful, leaving his blood as the best memorial of a righteous cause, and of true heroism in its defence.

While the whole country was in distress, its property pillaged, its houses forsaken, and its defenceless inhabitants flying from the shock of arms, a few noble sons of Mecklenburg compelled Lord Cornwallis to designate Charlotte as the *Hornet Nest of America.*

As soon as he recovered from his wounds, he again entered the service of his country. Gen. Wm. L. Davidson, who had command of all the militia in the western counties of North Carolina, applied to him to raise one or more companies, promising him such rank as the number of men raised would justify. It proved not only his energy of purpose, but great influence, that, at that difficult and hazardous period, he could raise a company of 65 men in two weeks. They were mounted riflemen, armed also with swords, and some with pistols. They supplied themselves with horses, procured their own equipments, and entered the field without commissary or quartermaster, and with every prospect of hard fighting and little compensation.

After Tarleton's signal defeat at the Cowpen's, Cornwallis resolved to pursue Gen. Morgan. At that time Gen. Greene had received the command of the Southern Army, and had stationed himself at Hick's Creek, on the North of the Pedee, near to Cheraw. After Morgan's victory and successful retreat, Gen. Greene left his main army with Gen. Huger, and rode 150 miles to join Morgan's detachment. The plan of opposing Lord Cornwallis in crossing the Catawba river, was arranged by Gen. Greene, and its execution assigned to Gen. Davidson. Points of passing were made at different places, but the real attempt was made at Cowan's Ford. Soon after the action commenced, Gen. Wm. L. Davidson was killed, greatly lamented by all who knew him, as a talented, brave and generous officer. The company commanded by Gen. Graham was the first to commence the attack on the British as they advanced through the river, which was resolutely continued until they reached the bank, loaded their arms, and commenced a heavy fire upon his men, two of whom were killed. It was supposed that Gen. Davidson was killed by a tory, who was pilot to the British in crossing the river, as he was shot with a small rifle ball. Col. Wm. Polk and Rev. Mr. McCall were near to him when he fell. His body was found that night and buried in the present graveyard of Hopewell Church.

The North Carolina Militia were then placed under the command Gen. Pickens, of S. Carolina, and continued to pursue the British as they advanced toward Virginia. Gen. Graham with his company and some troops from Rowan county, surprised and captured a guard at Hart's mill 14 miles from Hillsborough, where the British army then lay, and the same day were united to Col. Lee's forces. On the next day he was in action under Gen. Pickens with Col. Pyles, who commanded 350 Tories, on their way to join Tarleton. These Tories supposed the Whigs to be a company of British Troops sent for their protection and commenced crying "God save the King." Tarleton was about a mile from this place, and retreated to Hillsborough. Shortly afterwards, Gen. Graham was in an engagement under Col. Lee, at Clapp's mill on the Alleamance, and had 2 of his company killed, 3 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. A few days afterwards he was in an action at Whitsell's mill, under the command of Col. Washington.

As the time for which his men had engaged was expired, and the country annoyed with Tories, Gen. Greene directed him to return with his company, and keep them in a compact body until they crossed the Yadkin, which they did, March 14th, 1781.

After the battle at Guilford, the British retired to Wilmington, and but little military service was performed in N. Carolina during the Summer of 1781. About the 1st of September, Col. Fanning surprised Hillsborough and took Gov. Burke prisoner. Gen. Rutherford, who had been taken prisoner at Gates' defeat, and with many other distinguished citizens had been confined in custody, was discharged and returned home about this time.—He immediately gave orders to Gen. Graham, in whose military prowess and general influence he had the utmost confidence, to raise a troop of Cavalry in Mecklenburg county. Three troops of Dragoons and about 200 mounted Infantry were raised and formed into a Legion, of which Robert Smith, Esq., who had been a Captain in the North Carolina line, was appointed Colonel, and Gen. Graham was appointed Major. They forthwith commenced their march towards Wilmington.—South of Fayetteville, with 96 Dragoons and 40 mounted Infantry, Gen. Graham made a gallant and successful attack upon a body of Tories commanded by the noted Tory Colonels McNeil, Ray, Graham, and McDougal. This action took place near McFall's mill, on the Rail Swamp, in which the Tories were signally defeated, their leaders dispersed in dismay, and their cause greatly injured. That 136 Whigs should attack and triumphantly defeat 600 Tories, headed by 4 Colonels, reflects great honor upon the bravery and intelligence of their youthful commander.

A short time afterwards he commanded one troop of Dragoons and two of mounted Infantry, in surprising and defeating a band of Tories on Mr. Alfred *Moore's* plantation opposite to Wilmington. On the next day he led the troops in person, which made a resolute attack on the British garrison, near the same place. Shortly afterwards he commanded three companies in defeating the celebrated Col. Gagny, near Waccamaw lake. Shortly after this, the war was terminated in the South by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown in Virginia.

This campaign closed Gen. Graham's services in the Revolutionary War, having commanded in 13 engagements, with a degree of courage, wisdom, calmness and success, surpassed perhaps, by no officer of the same rank. Hundreds who served under him have delighted in testifying to the upright, faithful, prudent, and undaunted manner in which he discharged the duties of his trying and responsible station. Never was he known to shrink from any toil however painful, or quail before any danger however threatening, or stand back from any privations or sacrifices which might serve his country. To secure her liberties he spent many toilsome days and sleepless nights—for her he endured much fatigue, and sickness, and suffering without a murmur—for her his body was covered with wounds—to her welfare he consecrated his time, and treasure, and influence, during a long and unblemished life. It was not by empty words or arrogant pretensions, but by self-denying and long continued actions that he proved himself to be a friend to his country.

After the close of the war he was elected the first Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and gave great satisfaction by the faithful and exemplary performance of the duties of that office. He was afterwards for a number of years, a prominent member of the General Assembly from the same county. About the year 1787, he was married to the 2d daughter of Maj. John Davidson. By this marriage he had 12 children, 7 of whom have survived him. Not long after his marriage he removed to Lincoln county, and engaged in the manufacture of Iron, and for more than 40 years before his death conducted a large establishment with great energy and prudence.

In the year 1814, when the war with the Creek Indians was raging with violence, and Generals Jackson, Coffee, and Carroll, were repelling with signal bravery, their ruthless aggressions, North Carolina determined to send 1000 men to aid the volunteers from Tennessee and Georgia, in the conflict with those savages. Gen. Graham's renown as an officer, and his worth as a man, commended him as the leader of the troops from this State. He received the commission of General, and was strongly solicited by the Governor of the State to accept the appointment. Although the circumstances of his family rendered his absence one of great loss and self-denial, he promptly obeyed the call of his country, and marched at the head of a fine Regiment of Volunteers to the scene of conflict. They arrived about the time the last stroke of punishment was inflicted upon the Creeks by Gen. Jackson, at the battle of the Horse Shoe; and in time to receive the submission of those they expected to conquer. Several hundred of the lower Creeks surrendered to them.

For many years after the last war, he was Major General of the 5th Division of the Militia of N. Carolina.

In the year 1802 he was earnestly requested by sundry persons in the western part of the State, friendly to the better organization of the Militia, to address the Legislature on the subject, and to propose a plan for a Military Academy. The address evinced enlarged and judicious sentiments on the subject, and drew from the Assembly the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this General Assembly be presented to Joseph Graham, Esq., of Lincoln County, for his plan of a Military Academy submitted to the consideration of this Legislature, and that the address be printed, ten copies for each County in the State, to be delivered with the Laws and Journals to the Clerks of the several County Courts and by them to the Commandants of the several Regiments, to be at their disposal."

His intercourse with others was marked by great dignity of department, delicacy of feeling, cheerfulness of spirit and equability of temper.—Men of learning and high standing have often expressed much gratification by his company and surprise at the extent and accuracy of his knowledge. In the circle of private friendship his excellencies were strikingly displayed. He was far, very far removed from all those feelings of selfishness, vanity, suspicion, or envy which unfit men for the duties and the joys of social life. His eye was always open to the virtues of his friends—His heart was always ready to reciprocate their kindness, to sympathize with their sorrows, and overlook their infirmities. His hand, his time, his counsel and his influence were all at the command of those who shared his confidence and deserved his affection.

"A friend is worth all hazard we can run,
Poor is the friendless master of a world;
A world in purchase for a friend is gain."

But there was another circle nearer to his heart in which he was still better prepared to shine; and in which true excellency displayed is a brighter and surer evidence of worth. Justice could not be done to his character without being known in the family circle. As a Husband, a Father and a Master, those alone who were the objects of his attachment, forbearance and tenderness could duly appreciate his conduct and demeanour.

His life was a bright pattern of those virtues which are essential to the purity and peace of society. He possessed a lofty and delicate sense of personal honor and virtuous feeling. His presence was always a rebuke to the arts and abominations of evil speaking, profanity, and defamation. If he could not speak well of his fellow men he was wise and firm enough to say nothing. He regarded the reputation of others as a sacred treasure, and would never stoop to meddle with the private history or detract from the good name of those around him. He felt that the sources of his enjoyment, and the causes of his elevation were not to be found in the calumnies or the vices of his fellow men, and hence his lips were closed to the tales of slander and his bosom a stranger to the wiles of calumny. Did all men act on the principle which governed him in this respect, a hideous train of evils which mar the purity and disturb the peace of Society would cease to exist.

But Gen. Graham did not believe, when he had served his Country, his family and his friends, that his work on earth was finished. With an unwavering conviction of the truth and importance of religion he professed to serve God, and to seek for Salvation by faith in Christ. For a long period of time he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for ten or twelve years previous to his death was a Ruling Elder of Unity, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Adams. He cherished the most profound respect for the ordinances and duties of Christianity, and attended with deep interest and uniform punctuality upon the means of grace. He delighted much in reading the word of God, and in hearkening to the instructions of the ministers of the gospel, for whom he always manifested the greatest regard. In selecting his library he proved how high an estimate he placed upon Christian instruction, and in his most unreserved intercourse with pious friends, his deep and pervading concern for *true and undefiled religion*, was apparent. No circumstances would deter him from manifesting the most decided contempt for the grovelling spirit of Infidelity and irreligion.

By a life of temperance and regular exercise, with the blessing of God, he enjoyed remarkable health and vigour of constitution. On the 13th of Oct. 1836, he made the following minute in his Day Book. "This day I am Seventy-seven years of age, and in good health, *Dei Gratia.*"

As the disease which terminated his life was apoplexy, its paralizing stroke was sudden and unexpected. He rode from Lincolnton on the 10th of November, and on the evening of the 12th, closed his eyes upon the cares and trials of a long, useful, and honorable life.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore;
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

[*Communicated.*

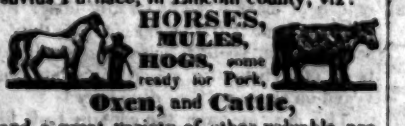
Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, deceased, on Saturday the 31st of December next, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heirs of said deceased, and will at the same time sell some Corn.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
Nov. 29, 1836. 22-5wr

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of December, 1836, we will expose to Public Sale, all the Perishable Property of Gen. Joseph Graham, dec'd., at his late residence near Vesuvius Furnace, in Lincoln county, viz:



Oxen, and Cattle,

and a great variety of other valuable property, such as

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The terms will be a credit, and made known on the day of sale.

Upwards of

40 Likely Negroes

to be hired at the same time and place, until the 15th day of March, 1837.

Due attendance by

JNO. D. GRAHAM, } *Admrs.*
M. W. ALEXANDER, }

Nov. 23d, 1836. 23

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment; and those having claims and demands against the estate will present them forthwith to

J. D. G.
M. W. A.

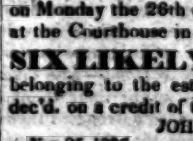
A man was lately convicted in the Circuit Court, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, for singing an indecent song in a public street of Chicago, Illinois.

CARRIAGE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated South of the Jail, on Main-street, on which, besides the dwelling house, is a large and well arranged WOOD SHOP suitable to carry on the Coach Making Business, with Sheltering attached to it, and Blacksmith Shop, together with all necessary out-buildings, some of which are entirely new, suitable for a family; and last tho' not least, there is a never-failing Well of excellent water on the lot convenient to the house.

And he will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 26th day of December next, a quantity of finished work in his line, consisting in part, of **2 Gigs** and harness, **1 Sulkey 1 Jumper**, one second-hand **Wagon & 1 Barouche** and harness, if not previously sold.



—ALSO—

My stock of LUMBER, consisting of Ash plank, some Pine and Poplar, and 12 or 1500 choice river botton Oak Spokes.

—ALSO—

TOOLS of every description,—Wood Shop and two sets Smith Shop Tools, of an excellent quality, together with

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

some bedding and bedsteads,

One Horse,
One Cow and Calf,

and a number of articles not enumerated.

Taking into consideration the very advantageous situation of this Valuable Establishment, he is fully justifiable in saying to the public, and to such in particular, who wish to purchase Town Property of this kind, to give him a call soon, as a bargain may be given, and a private sale preferred for the house and lot—good and sufficient title given thereon.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

NATHAN BROWN.
Charlotte, Nov. 28, 1836. t25

To Contractors.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court, as Commissioners, to build a bridge across McDowell's Creek, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beaty's Ford, will offer at the site on the 21st of December next, the Contract to the lowest bidder. Further particulars made known on that day.

ANDREW BARRY, Sen. } *Commissioners.*
PATRICK J. WILSON. }
ADAM B. DAVIDSON. }

Hopewell, Nov. 23, 1836. 3w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the County Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell on Monday the 26th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of John McCord, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months.

JOHN D. SMITH, Adm'r.
Nov. 25, 1836. 22-4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by note or book account are desired to call and settle on or before the 10th of December next, or they will have to settle with cost.

MARY NOWLAN.
Charlotte, Nov. 28, 1836. 1wr

30 NEGROES

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 20th of December next, I shall sell, at the residence of the late Robert W. Smith, on Rocky River, the following articles, viz:

Provender of various kinds,
One Carriage, Three or Four Wagons,
Farming Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Crop of COTTON, Baled, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ABOUT—

30 NEGROES,

unusually likely, consisting of *Men, Boys, Women and Children*, among which are some first rate field hands. Said property belonging to the estate of said Robert W. Smith, dec'd.

A credit of 12 months will be given, with bond and approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

WM. F. PHIFER, *Executor.*
Nov. 28, 1836. 2w

All persons indebted to said estate, will make payment as soon as convenient; and all those having claims will present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. F. PHIFER, *Executor.*
Cabarrus County, Nov. 28th, 1836.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 9th day of December next, at the late residence of John Hannon, dec'd., the following property, viz:

Corn, *Fodder*, *Seed COTTON*, *Shot Gun*, and some *Hogs*.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. T. ASBURY, *Administrator*.

Nov. 22d, 1836. 3t5

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

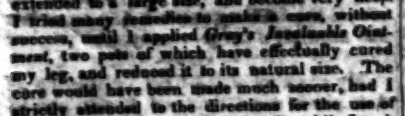
ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I AM now 56 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make it cure, without success, until I applied *Grey's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

Apple Trees for Sale.



THE subscriber has for sale

1500 Apple Trees,

at his residence on McMichael's Creek, 6 miles South of Charlotte, and 1 mile East of Sharon Church. They consist of 12 different kinds, that will become ripe in succession, from June to November. They are from 1 to 3 years old, and from 4 to 8 feet high—all grafted and selected with great care. I am well satisfied that early planting out is much the best, therefore the sale of the above Trees will commence on the 1st Monday in December.

JAMES KERR.

November 10th, 1836. 3w7

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm will be collected, and all responsibilities incurred by it will be paid by Messrs. Williams & Boyd, who will continue the business at the old stand and in the usual way.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 1, 1836.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and customers that they will still carry on the Mercantile business under the firm of *Williams & Boyd*—who take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to all who have heretofore patronized them—and now inform them that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods—of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Saddlery, Hats, Caps Boots, made by J. Tallman, Ladies Shoes, first quality made by Israel Robinson, all or any of which articles will be sold as low as any of our Mercantile *Brethren* (provided they do not sell at cost just to be selling.)

Country produce of every kind taken. 500 or 1000 yards of Linsey wanted.

First rate COFFEE, Best Rifles, Segars, Salt, Bagging, Bale Yarn, So. C. Factory.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1836.

P. S. A liberal discount for Cash in all cases.

Double Dahlias.

A FEW roots of these beautiful flowers may be had by early application at the Store of WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Negroes for which liberal prices will be given. He wishes them *exclusively* for his own use. Application may either be made to the subscriber, or Mr. H. B. Williams, in Charlotte, or Mr. Hugh Torrence, in Hopewell.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

Nov. 6, 1836. 10tf

N. B. I wish to sell a first rate Northern made SULKEY. F. L. S.

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Days of Childhood!

BY JOHN S. HEWITT.

Days of Childhood! Days of Childhood!
Where are your pleasures gone?
Your babbling echo answers—where?
And I am left alone.
My young companions, where are they?
They sleep among the dead,
Or else are scattered o'er the world,
To mourn the joys that's fled.

Days of Childhood! Days of Childhood!
I can but think of ye—
The many pranks I used to play
In youthful buoyancy.
The cottage where my parents dwelt,
The valleys which I ranged,
The budding lips I used to kiss,
Ah! now how sear'd and changed.

Days of Childhood! Days of Childhood!
Old age has little joy;
I've now a care for every bliss
I had when but a boy.
The world looks cold and drear to me,
I used to think it bright;
I must regret the morn, until
I bid the world good night.

A YANKEE OUTWITTED.

The Boston Mercantile Journal tells a capital story of a Yankee Captain who was outwitted by a slave in one of the West India Islands some years since, the substance of which is this: The Yankee Captain, whose vessel was lying in the harbor of Grenada, was one day dining with the manager of an estate, when the subject of negro thieving was discussed—and a number of instances were mentioned, which the incredulous Yankee evinced no disposition to believe. At length the manager nettled at his want of faith, offered to bet him a hogshead of sugar against two dozen of North Carolina hams, that he would send one or more negroes on board his vessel that very night, who would steal his mattress, &c. out of his berth—notwithstanding all the precautions, which he might adopt to prevent it. The wager was of course accepted, and the Captain hastened on board at an early hour to take measures for gaining his wager. The manager, meanwhile, summoned the head driver of the estate, and merely explained to him the nature of the wager, relying upon his judgment for selecting among his slaves on the plantation, proper agents for the enterprise.

The captain went aboard of his vessel and after making arrangements with his mates for keeping a good look out during the night, he went below and turned in shrewdly suspecting that it would puzzle even the most dexterous thieves to steal his bedding from beneath him, without his knowledge.

The first watch passed away, and nothing occurred; but during the second watch, at about 3 o'clock, an object was discovered approaching the vessel, resembling a man's head, which soon proved to be the fact. A negro swam slowly towards the vessel, and then swam cautiously around it twice, as if desirous of ascertaining whether any persons were on the look out. Being satisfied on this point, he approached the gang way, laid hold of the ropes, ascended the ladder, and jumped on to the deck where he was immediately seized and pinioned. The mate delighted at having not only prevented the accomplishment of the manager's design, but of having secured his agent, could not contain his joy—and shouted loudly, 'we've got the rascal—we've got him safe enough. Captain you've gained your wager, for we've caught the thief.

The Captain, hearing this joyful intelligence, hastened on deck, and hardly a minute elapsed ere the whole crew collected around the poor captive—who seemed quite chop-fallen at the failure of his enterprise—and begged in piteous accents that they would let him go—for that Massa would give him a good flogging for allowing himself to be taken. The Captain laughed heartily at the success of his plans, but would not free his prisoner—ordering him to be bound hand and foot, and vigilantly guarded until morning, when as he said, he intended to take him ashore as a trophy of his victory, and to have a good laugh at the Scotchman for supposing that the natives of any country, be they black or be they white, could outwit a true blooded Yankee.

After talking the matter over with his mates, and seeing Quashee fairly disposed of, he went below to finish his nap—but his surprise, his mortification, his *horror*, may be imagined, when he found that his mattress, pillow, sheets, and counterpane, all were missing. While he was on deck, surrounded by his crew, examining the poor fellow who had been captured—a canoe, with a couple of blacks paddled softly under the stern, and one of the blacks entering the deserted cabin, soon disrobed the starboard berth of its furniture, which was safely conveyed on shore without discovery!

The next morning the captain took his captive on shore, and at the house of the manager he found his bed and bedding safely deposited beneath the piazza. He soon after reluctantly sent on shore the two dozen hams, and acknowledged that even the Yankees were no match for roguery, with the negroes of the West Indies.

FEW THINGS IMPOSSIBLE.

"It is impossible," said some, when Peter the Great determined to set out on a voyage of discovery, through the cold Northern regions of Siberia, and over immense deserts; but Peter was not discouraged, and the *thing was done*.

"It is impossible," said many, when they heard of a scheme of good Oberlin's. To benefit his people, he had determined to open a communication with the high road to Strasburg, so that the productions of de la Roche (his own village) might find a market. Rocks were to be blasted, and conveyed to the banks of the river Bruche, in sufficient quantity to build a wall for a road along its banks, a mile and a half, and a bridge across it. He reasoned with his people, but still they thought it was impossible; but he seized a pickaxe, put it across his shoulder, proceeded to the spot, and went to work, and the peasants soon followed him with their tools. The road and bridge were at length built, and to this day bears the name of the "Bridge of Charity."

"It is impossible," said some, as they looked at the impenetrable forests which covered the ragged banks and deep gorges of Mount Pilatus in Switzerland, and hearkened to the daring plan of a man named Rapp, to convey the pines from the top of the mountain to the Lake of Lucerne, a distance of nine miles. Without being discouraged by their exclamations, he formed a slide or trough of 24,000 pine trees 6 feet broad and from 4 to 6 feet deep; and this slide, which was contemplated in 1812, was kept moist. Its length was 44,000 English feet. It had been conducted over rocks, or along their sides, or over deep gorges where it was sustained by scaffolds; and yet skill and perseverance overcame every obstacle, and the thing was done. The trees slid down from the mountain into the lake with wonderful rapidity. The large pines which were one hundred feet long, ran through the space of eight miles and a third in about six minutes.

A gentleman who saw this great work, says of it, "such was the speed with which a tree of the largest size passed any given point, that he could only strike it once with a stick as it rushed by, however quickly he attempted to repeat the blows."

Say not hastily, then, of any thing, "It is impossible." It may not be done in an hour, or a day, or a week; but perseverance will finally bring you to the end of it. "Time and patience," says a Spanish proverb, "will turn a mulberry leaf into silk."

Marriage.—We have rarely met with more judicious observations on this all engrossing and all important subject than the following remarks of Mrs. Child, which we urge upon the consideration of the sons and daughters of this world, who, by paying attention to them, may perhaps escape much misery to themselves, and be spared the infliction of it upon others—"I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would be far happier single. If I may judge from my own observation of such matters, marrying for a home is a most fire some way of getting a living."—*Columbian Repository.*

Marriage is designated the *bridle* state, and, indeed, it puts a *curb* upon the most of persons.

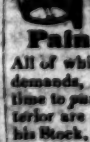
$10 Reward.

RUN off some time since a Negro man named HENRY, he is forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, black, his front teeth out, a little stoop shouldered, speaks quick, he was purchased from Harvey Hunter, and no doubt he is lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid when delivered to H. B. Williams, at Charlotte.

JOHN L. HAYES.

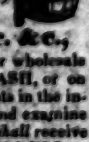
Nov. 3, 1836. 4w

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C.



THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References { E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 26, 1836. B. P. BOYD.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Springs & Hankins.

THE death of Mr. Dunlap dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH or NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Hankins.

Charlotte, 25th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "*Brick Corner*," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,

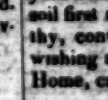
Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries:

and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 25th Oct., 1836. 18tf

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August term, 1836.

Isaac S. Alexander, Guardian, vs. The Heirs at Law of Martha Wilson. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Wilson and Mary Beaty, two of the heirs at law of Martha Wilson, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said heirs at law, to appear and show cause, why the lands mentioned in petitioner's petition, should not be sold. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Charlotte, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1836.

P. THOMPSON, C. M. C. C. C.

Nov. 2, 1836. Price adv. $3

VALUABLE PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE,

Such as are not offered every day.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing **287** acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meathouse, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.

—ALSO—

45 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and ¾ of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.

—ALSO—

My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above mentioned tracts, containing **254** acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.

—ALSO—

My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Beaties Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincolnton, containing about **250** or **300** acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about **248** acres,—all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber.

H. M. LEE.

Oct. 18, 1836. 15tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON*. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Discovery of Washington!

THE Subscriber hopes soon to have completed the Agency to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington; respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorised deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar, on his or her own account, but any number of persons will be received; bands of thirteen, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their bands. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved in future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.